

NASHVILLE UNION AND DISPATCH.

VOL. XXXIII.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1866.

NO. 1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The value of the lumber manufacture in Maine the present season is estimated at near \$20,000,000.

The New York News has a rumor that several Federal volunteers have recently sailed from Eastern ports.

The sensational stories of association meetings held, or about to be held, in Canada, are contradicted.

It is stated that Congress will, at an early day, appoint a joint committee to investigate the New Orleans massacre.

A special Washington dispatch says: The idea of impeaching President Johnson finds but little favor among Congressmen.

Delegates from near two hundred clubs are expected at the second annual Convention of the Northwestern Base Ball Club Association, at Chicago, December 15.

According to official returns, more than 200,000 persons have had the cholera in Austria since the beginning of the month of July, and about one-half of them have died.

The tobacco factory of Messrs. Wilson, in Westville, Mo., together with 25,000 pounds of tobacco, was burned Friday night, the 23d ult. Loss from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Insured for \$8,000.

A dispatch from Cork, dated the 1st instant, says: It is stated that the English Government have countermanded the orders for the transportation of English volunteers to this city and other places in Ireland.

The number of emigrants who left Havre during the month of October was 2,075, of whom 1,720 were for New York, 316 for New Orleans, 38 for La Platte, and 1 for Valparaiso.

At a review in Havana on the 21st ult., at which Gen. Sherman was present, a young man was arrested for shouting "Viva Republic," and had been tried for treason. Several arrests were made of suspected Republicans.

The Alabama Legislature, on the 1st inst., tabled a bill, after a long debate, which proposed altering the Constitution so as to allow all persons to vote who can read and write, and who are worth two hundred dollars in property.

The train crew of South Carolina for the year is inadequate to the maintenance of the people, and supplies will have to be obtained elsewhere, for which the State will have to contrive the means, so far as concerns the support of the poor.

A novel case has just been decided at Chicago. A British subject dying there intestate, the British Consul claimed the right to administer upon his property. The claim has been denied, and the property of the deceased goes into the hands of the public administrator.

A Dublin dispatch of the 1st inst., says: Energetic measures on the part of the Government are being rapidly adopted. The county of Limerick was to-day proclaimed as being under martial law in order to prevent an outbreak which was deemed to be imminent. A large number of arrests have been made of suspected parties, both in the city and county of Limerick. Arrests are also being made in this city and other parts of Ireland.

ARREST OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Mr. Charles Hale, United States Consul General to Egypt, telegraphs from Alexandria that he has arrested John H. Surratt, who is implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The American Minister at Rome telegraphed a few weeks ago that he had found Surratt in the Papal army under an assumed name, and that he was arrested but had effected his escape. The Boston Advertiser, noticing his arrest and escape, says:

If ever American hands again hold control of the life of John H. Surratt, we trust that the case will be more skillfully managed than at the trial of his fellow-assassins. He stands as the only known representative of a conspiracy which, though it was formed and culminated within the last two years, though six or seven of its members have been arraigned and convicted, though the most acute legal minds have been employed to sift it to the bottom, is to-day wrapped in as dense and unfathomable mystery as covers any similar plot in the dimness of the middle ages. The extent of the general ignorance about it may well be gauged by the fact that of the two well-known gentlemen who were put in charge of the case by the Government, and studied it long and closely, one still declares that Jefferson Davis was the chief conspirator, while the other stakes his reputation on the shocking and incredible accusation that the present President of the United States was an accomplice in the plot.

All the facts in the case are known to John Surratt, and to no other man who can be named; and with his person in our possession the nation could well afford to offer him his life, his liberty, or any other price which might be sufficient to secure it, to obtain from his lips the information which will shed the light of day upon the most difficult as well as the most interesting criminal mystery of our time. Hitherto the policy of those entrusted with the matter has been to disclaim all information in elucidation of the problem from those who alone were able to give it; and Mrs. Surratt and the rest lie in the endless silence of the grave, while our records are defaced by the testimony of facile perjurers like Montgomery and Conover. While John Surratt survives there is yet a chance to repair the evil, which, if he dies with his lips sealed, may be irretrievable.

If Surratt has been arrested in Egypt, he will probably be brought to this country. If so, it is to be hoped he will tell all he knows about the assassination plot.

GOVERNOR EVANS, of Colorado, has just contributed \$25,000 to the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, for the endowment of a Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Suspected Robbers Arrested.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—Two men named Clark and Adams were arrested in New Jersey, charged with being implicated in the Hollister bank robbery, last September, when \$230,000 in Government bonds were abstracted from a private residence in this city. The prisoners were secured under a regulation from Gov. Fenton. Indictments have been found against them by the Grand Jury of the Superior Court.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE JACOBINS IN CONGRESS.

The Radical Caucus—Congress to be made Absolute—The Program—Important Developments.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Tribune's Washington special says: At the caucus of the Republican members of the House, Hon. J. S. Morrill, of Vermont, was chosen Chairman, and E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, Secretary. About seventy-three members were present.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens offered a resolution that the Senate be requested not to confirm any appointments made during the recess to fill vacancies caused by removals for political reasons. On this resolution he made a sharp speech, and was followed by a few vigorous remarks from Messrs. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and Darling, of New York. The scope of the speeches was a general overhauling of the character of the appointments that had been made during the recess.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Mr. Darling offered a resolution that the Republican members of the Senate be served with an authentic copy of the foregoing resolution, and that the chairman have discretion to decide who were Republican members. This was adopted.

Mr. Stevens jocularly remarked that notice need not be sent to Mr. Cowan, as he should speak to him.

Mr. Stevens moved that a committee of ten be appointed to take into consideration what measures of legislation are necessary for immediate action by Congress, and that they report at an adjourned meeting.

The following is the committee appointed: Messrs. Stevens, Schenck, Boutwell, Allison, Washburne, of Illinois, Paine, Hart, Garfield, Orth and McNamee.

Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the above committee to take into consideration the proposition to change the law for convening Congress, so as to have that body meet some time prior to the first Monday in December. Adopted.

Mr. Stevens gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to regulate the tenure of office. Its chief features are as follows: It requires the President to submit to the Senate all appointments made during the recess within twenty days after the convening of that body. All appointees who may be rejected by the Senate shall be ineligible for any office under the Government for three years thereafter. Whenever it becomes necessary for the President to make removals for disability or malfeasance in office, he shall report his reason for such removal within twenty days after the meeting of the Senate. In case of the rejection of any person appointed by the President, the office shall revert to his predecessor, except in certain cases; and all subordinate appointments made by the person so rejected shall fall with his rejection, and their positions likewise revert to their predecessors.

The committee appointed will meet on Tuesday evening of next week, and will report to an adjourned meeting of the caucus Wednesday night following.

The general spirit manifested in the speeches and conversation was what might be called decidedly game, as well as very unanimous.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CAUCUS—THE GRAND RECESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Republican members of Congress, numbering perhaps fifty, held a caucus to-night at the Capitol. The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens presided, and Hon. Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, acted as Secretary. A committee to consist of nine members to prepare business for an adjourned meeting on Wednesday night next was appointed.

The caucus designated Speaker Colfax to reply to the address of welcome to Congress to be delivered by Justice Carter on Monday afternoon, at the Capitol. The various Republican associations, clubs and unions, have made arrangements to proceed thither in procession, as a part of the programme.

The caucus was not exclusive in naming their orator, but suggested that the members of the Senate appoint one of their own number to perform a similar part.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was selected to respond to a toast to the Congress of the United States, to be proposed at the banquet in the fair building on Monday night.

The caucus had an interesting time in discussing the subject of removals from, and appointments to office, several instances of which they characterized as grossly unjust on the part of the President of the United States. The sentiment among them was that good men had been displaced to make room for bad ones in view of their politics. It was unanimously recommended that the Senate reject all the nominations made merely on political grounds. Hon. J. M. Spaulding said he had no doubt the Senate would reject all who ought to be rejected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Some of the Republican members think if the procession to give them welcome should reach the Capitol before the message is sent to Congress an adjournment will take place until Tuesday, without waiting for the document.

HEAD OFFICERS STEVENS SAID TO BE IN BOSTON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—It was stated at Fenian headquarters, yesterday, that Head Center Stephens has not yet left the country, he having been seen in Boston.

Large orders for breech-loading rifles have recently been given to manufacturers of arms in Boston, the arms being ostensibly intended for the Emperor, of China.

FROM NEW YORK.

Washington Rumors and Speculations.—From Georgia and Virginia—More about the Arrest of Surratt—Collisions, etc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The World's Washington special says the President in his message to Congress adheres firmly to his restoration policy, and argues at length in favor of the immediate admission to Congress of duly qualified loyal representatives from the South. Of foreign affairs he says that with Great Britain the progress towards the adjustment of the Alabama claims has been slow, owing, in some degree, to a change in the British Ministry,

but matters in that regard look favorable. He states that France has not yet complied with her agreement to remove her troops from Mexico, but has intimated a postponement till spring. This Government has remonstrated, but no reply has been received from the Emperor as to what he will do, but a satisfactory adjustment is hoped for.

Gen. Sherman has merely gone to Mexico in an advisory capacity to Campbell. The message is silent on the question of a Mexican protectorate and treaty, and it makes no allusion to Maximilian whatever.

Intelligence from Augusta, Georgia, received at Charleston, reports the re-election of Marvin as United States Senator for six years from March.

The Herald's Millidgeville, Ga., correspondent states that the reasons for the rejection of the constitutional amendment by the Legislature of that State were, that there were no guarantees given that a restoration of the State to the Union would follow its adoption, and that the people considered the height of ingimlaty to disfranchise those who were lately their soldiers; they have begun to look calmly at the probability of negro suffrage as a means of restoration, but it is still revolting to them.

A bill has been under consideration by the Legislature looking to the establishment of common schools for whites and blacks throughout the State, and it is possible that it will be passed.

Emigration from the North is encouraged, and much capital has already flowed in from that section.

A Washington special says of the arrest of John H. Surratt: It appears as we learn from official sources, that Surratt was arrested in Italy, as heretofore reported, while serving in the Papal Zouaves, and afterwards escaped. The Pope promptly gave the necessary orders for his arrest, upon the request of our Minister, Mr. King, notwithstanding there was no treaty between the United States and the Papal Government binding the latter to grant the request of Mr. King. Surratt was traced, after his escape, to Egypt, and arrested as stated. As incidental to the above, it may be stated that Mr. Boutwell, in the caucus on Saturday evening made the statement that the Government had knowledge of the whereabouts of Surratt for the last six months.

A Washington special says: Mr. Boutwell, at the Republican caucus last night, said that a special committee should be appointed, whose duty it would be to inquire into the subject of an impeachment of the President, and the suggestion met with the hearty co-operation of all present.

Thad. Stevens will introduce a resolution, at the earliest opportunity after the assembling of Congress, for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the conduct and course of the President, and report what action will be necessary for Congress to take in the matter.

It is also stated in Washington that Mr. Schenck will introduce a bill soon to assemble the Fortieth Congress on the 5th day of March.

Dr. Horace Green, long known as a medical practitioner and author in this city, died at his residence in Sing Sing on Friday last.

A special dispatch says a meeting of prominent citizens of Virginia adopted a resolution declaring that the Legislature should call a convention to frame a new constitution suited to the new order of society. It is understood Governor Pierpont, in his message to the Legislature, will recommend the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

On Saturday evening, the ship Kate Dyer, on her way to this port, collided with the steamer Scotland when about ten miles south of Fire Island. The ship was sunk almost instantly, and thirteen of her crew perished with her. The Scotland had her bow stove in, and was run ashore off Sandy Hook to keep from sinking. It was not definitely ascertained who was to blame for the collision, the Captain of the Scotland and the pilot of the Dyer both claiming a share in the inception of passengers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The following is a summary of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury: They have exceeded the estimates \$89,990,504. The expenditures have fallen short of the estimates \$20,052,923,540. He recommends further reduction in international taxes, and says the present generation, with proper economy, can pay the debt. He regrets, nevertheless, that with the large reduction of the national debt and the satisfactory condition in other respects of the national treasury, that little progress had been made since his last report towards specie payments. He explains at length his action in regard to the disposal of surplus gold. He recommends that national banks be compelled to redeem at a single Atlantic city; the curtailment of the currency; a careful revision of the tariff; to make it harmonize with our internal taxes; the issue of twenty-year bonds or less, at five per cent, payable in England or Germany, to an amount sufficient to absorb the six per cent. bonds now held in Europe, and to meet the demand there for actual and permanent investment and the rehabilitation of the Southern States. He urges those recommendations at length, and says he is of opinion that specie payments may be resumed, or ought to be resumed, as early as the first of July, 1868.

The public debt, October 31, 1866, exclusive of cash in the treasury, was \$2,681,636,966 34; cash in the treasury, \$130,939,900 62.

As to the commercial intercourse with the British American States, the Secretary adheres to his opinion that until our revenue system is fully revised and adjusted to the financial situation of the country, this subject should not be placed beyond the control of Congress, but should be left to concurrent legislation and such regulations as the Treasury Department may be authorized by law to prescribe.

The remainder of the report is devoted to statistical details of the Department.

The Brooklyn flint-glass works, on Hicks street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$15,000. Messrs. Hoard & Daley, glass cutters, in the same building, lose about \$25,000. Michael Marat, glass cutter, loses \$40,000. Messrs. Beers, Judson & Beers, manufacturers of britannia-ware, Bristol-board and German silver ware, also suffer severely.

The following is a summary of the report of the Secretary of War:

The entire number of volunteers to be mustered out, paid and transported May 1st, 1865, was 1,034,054; by November 1st, 1866, 1,023,621 were mustered out; leaving in service 11,443, white and colored. The aggregate reduction of troops during the year has been 75,024, leaving in service about 10,000 officers and enlisted-men. Past experience shows that in a national emergency our armies could be swiftly organized to at least the full strength of a million. From the 1st of May 1865 to August 24, 1866, over 267,000 horses and mules were sold for \$1,526,907,554; barracks, hospitals and other buildings sold, brought \$47,873; damaged clothing \$902,770. The fleet of fifty-nine ocean transports, maintained at a daily expense of \$82,400, was reduced before June 24, 1866, to fifty-three vessels, costing \$20,000 per diem, and most of these have been since withdrawn. None were in service June 30th, 1866.

The sales of river transports, etc., during the year amounted to \$1,152,895, cash sales of railroad equipments \$34,067 39, credit sales \$7,440 73. The military telegraph has been discontinued and sold; all unnecessary materials and stores have also been disposed of at satisfactory prices.

The disbanded troops stand ready to respond to a national call, and with our vast means of transportation they can be organized, armed and equipped and concentrated at whatever point military emergency may require.

Recruiting and reorganizing the regular army have favorably progressed, in which there is now an aggregate strength of 34,308.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, \$1,043,100 were disbursed to the army and military academy and \$24,894,331 13 to volunteers.

Directions have been given the Ordnance Department for the speedy manufacture of breech-loading arms. The alteration of Springfield muskets to a breech-loader has been adopted, both as regards economy and its adaptability, it proving superior in all respects to the Prussian needle-gun.

The principal movement of troops the past year have been in Texas, on the Mexican frontier, and in the Territories, while a sufficient force has been kept in the lately rebellious States to insure the execution of law. The permanent defenses of the country have been strengthened, and their efficiency increased, and is to be continued.

The Post's Washington special says members who have arrived since the caucus on Saturday night promise some excitement. Thad. Stevens will not be the leader.

Gen. Garfield has introduced in the House a bill to convene Congress on the 5th of March, 1867.

Schenck has a similar bill.

The latest information from the steamship Scotland, says she lies on the outer middle, about three quarters of a mile south southeast from Sandy Hook beach, and is full of water. She will be a total wreck. Her passengers were brought up to the city Sunday night, and landed at Company's wharf, where they were transferred, with their baggage, to the steamship Queen, which leaves for Liverpool on the 8th inst. Those who choose to go forward in her can do so; those who remain will have their passage money returned by the packet company's officer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By The Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—There are indications here of some trouble from the Irish population, and precautionary steps are being taken by the Government with a view to its prompt suppression. The countermanding of the order for the volunteers to leave for Ireland was made in this connection, as their services may be required at home.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Col. Learney, a well known prominent Fenian, has been arrested by Government officials here and placed in Blackwell prison under a strong guard.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—There is great excitement here relative to the activity of the English officials in making arrests of Fenians believed to be implicated in the Fenian movement. A great many arrests have been made all over the country, and they grow more numerous hourly.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Two regiments of troops have been ordered to leave here today for Ireland. The Fenian excitement is on the increase. Various rumors and reports continue to be circulated in regard to the whereabouts of James Stephens, Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic.

An immense Reform demonstration is in progress in this city this forenoon. The Councils are quoted at \$21, 48c. daily. United States \$20, 50c. Illinois Central, 77; Erie, 42 1/2.

Weather, Navigation, etc.

OTTAWA, C. W., Dec. 3.—The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is declared to be 27 per cent.

The weather suddenly changed to very cold today.

Navigation on the upper river closed on Saturday. The Rideau Canal will probably close in a day or two.

The formation of three new battalions of volunteers is authorized, one each in the counties of Frontenac, Hastings and Tieman. Several new infantry companies are also authorized at various points.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Two regiments will embark from Liverpool to-day bound to Ireland.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—Count Bismarck has returned to Berlin. A deputaion from Schleswig is about to wait on him.

FROM CANADA.

Trial of Fenian Prisoners, etc.

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 3.—The Globe of today says it is not the intention of the Government to issue a special commission for the trial of the remaining Fenian prisoners as it was at one time expected, the time of the Judges being too much occupied. It is reported, however, that it will come off at the January assizes.

QUEBEC, Dec. 3.—Two hundred and fifty-three vessels, with a tonnage of 626,366 tons, have arrived at this port this season.

The lumber trade here has been quite brisk, and the quantity wintering here is consequently smaller than usual.

In Montreal, the funeral of Col. Norwood, of the United States forces, who died suddenly on a railroad train, took place yesterday with great military pomp.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The House met at noon, one hundred and forty-six members answering to their names. Three members from Tennessee and two from Kentucky were sworn in.

Mr. Elliott introduced a bill to repeal the law authorizing the President to grant pardons and amnesty to persons who took part in the rebellion.

The rules were suspended, and the bill passed by a vote of 111 to 29.

A resolution was adopted, calling for information as to the arrest and escape of J. H. Surratt.

A bill was introduced and referred, directing the sale of \$2,000,000 of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Also, a bill for the meeting of Congress on the 5th of March.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to regulate removals from office, which was made the special order of the day for Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a mode of procedure in cases of impeachment.

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. Foster, President pro tem.

The Chair laid before the Senate credentials of Mr. Pollard, elected to fill an expired term of Mr. Collamer; also of Mr. Edwards for the unexpired term of Mr. Foote. Mr. Fessenden presented the credentials of Messrs. Catlett and Frelinghuysen, the latter appointed from the State of New Jersey.

Incidental.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A Baltimore special to the Commercial says: The house of Mr. C. Fulton, editor and proprietor of the Baltimore American, on the Liberty road, is now in flames—undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

The Commercial's Washington says a mass welcome to the Republican members has been held.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1866.—The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

A message was received from the House, announcing that it had passed House bill No. 286, providing for the appointment of a joint select committee of five on the part of the House, and on the part of the Senate to investigate the conduct of the President and to report to this General Assembly first, of the probable annual loss of the State or the probable yearly loss of the State; second, the contract as entered into by the parties to the case; and third, the result of the same.

On motion of Mr. Aldridge, the Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock for want of a quorum.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On a call of the roll fourteen members answered to their names. There being no business presented on motion of Mr. McFarland, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock. Mr. Speaker Heiskell in the chair.

A memorial from the trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Knoxville, was read, asking for appropriation for that institution.

Mr. Lyle introduced a bill to amend the Code, by making it lawful to keep open on the outside day places of amusement, taverns, beer gardens, and to keep refreshment therein.

Mr. Richards introduced a bill making it binding on County Clerks to keep a book to be known as the Common Rule Book, and providing for the commencement of suits by declaration.

A bill was introduced by the same providing that no person shall be excluded from giving evidence in this State by reason of crime, or any interest of such person in the matter in question provided he or she is not an individual party to the suit.

Mr. Rice offered the following resolution: A bill providing for the erection of a hospital at Knoxville. That the ground is ten acres in extent lying near the city of Knoxville, and which formerly stood the Tennessee Lunatic Asylum, be granted to the Mayor and City Council of Nashville for hospital purposes; and that the Governor and Attorney General of the State are hereby directed to transfer, by deed in fee simple, to the said corporation, all the right, title and interest held by the State in the same.

Sec. 2. That in consideration of the grant it shall be the duty of the Mayor and City Council of Nashville to erect a commodious hospital on said grounds, or in or within one mile of the city, for the reception and treatment of the sick; that said hospital shall be completed, furnished with every necessary equipment and maintained in good order and condition; and that all moneys and property of the State, and all State officials resident in or adjoining the city of Nashville, shall receive the privileges and benefits of said hospital free of charge, and that this section be construed as an amendment to the amended charter of the city of Nashville.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended passed by the State in the joint session.

The Senate bill providing for the supervision, reorganization and maintenance of free common schools in the State being the order of the day, was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Clingan moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. Carried—aye 23, noes 20.

The Senate bill incorporating the Cumberland Manufacturing Company of Nashville, passed third reading.

The Senate bill incorporating the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, passed first reading.

A few corporations bills were passed, when the House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill incorporating the Memphis Bulletin Publishing Company, passed its third reading, after some slight amendments had been adopted. No other business was transacted.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Christmas Trade.—W. T. Berry, a Cash Bookkeeper, Public Square, is daily receiving additions to his stock of Christmas Goods, consisting of English Bibles, and Prayer Books, in the newest and most elegant bindings; Devotional Books; all the new Illustrated Works for the Holidays; Writing Desks, new styles, in wood and leather; beautiful Leather Goods, and many new Fancy Articles. Their stock of Children's Illustrated Books never was better.

Pure Drugs, Etc., Fresh.—C. W. Smith's Drug Store, corner Church and Vine streets. Pepper, ginger, cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and spice; soda and cream tartar; extracts of Vanilla, lemon, etc.; Lexington and Coleman's English mustard. nov25-56

Yellow Pine Flooring.—A few pieces, corner of Crawford and North Summer streets. nov25-56

Unseasoned Lumber.—corner of Crawford and North Summer streets. nov25-56

Building Lumber of all kinds.—corner of Crawford and North Summer streets. nov25-56

Cedar Posts and Fencing Lumber.—corner of Crawford and North Summer streets. nov25-56

Wood! Wood! Wood!!!—Seasoned Cord Wood for sale by Knight Bros., No. 49 Church street. nov25-56

EVERY housekeeper should provide a supply of thoroughly seasoned STOVE WOOD, cut in any lengths to suit, from Knight Bros., No. 49 Church street. nov25-56

White Pine Flooring—manufactured by Knight Bros., on Holling Mill Hill, for sale at reduced prices. Office, No. 49 Church street. nov25-56

500,000 Building and Paving Brick—can be had in lots to suit customers, by leaving orders with J. K. BAKER, No. 49 Church street. nov25-56

Just Received.—A large assortment of Ladies Dress Fur and Hats at L. ANDERSON'S, No. 21 North College street. nov25-56

For Rent.—Building No. 43 Union street, between College and Cherry, now occupied as a store by F. D. FULTON & Co. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to F. D. FULTON & Co., No. 43 Union street. nov25-56

To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the Prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers to be invaluable; and hopes every sufferer will try this remedy, as it will cost